



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

We have Received the annual report of the Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture, of the University of Minnesota, at St. Anthony Park, Ramsey Co., Minn. This is the institution now presided over by Prof. N. W. McLain, who is the professor in charge, and the director of the Station.

A Correspondent in Texas says: "I have 10 colonies of Cyprian bees crossed with hybrids, which make very vicious bees; at times they are almost unmanageable, but they are excellent honey-gatherers. What is the best plan of subduing them? I dislike to use tobacco smoke." We reply: To give them an Italian queen is the best advice we can give. We have no use for vicious hybrids, and there can be no excuse for crossing Cyprians with hybrids. It is a very dangerous proceeding, and is damaging to the pursuit. To subdue them is almost an impossibility.

Dragging Out the Brood.—A correspondent writes us that his bees are dragging out brood, and asks what to do to stop it. They must be short of stores. G. M. Doolittle, in the *Rural Home*, writes thus about the necessity of stores in the hives:

To secure the best results in brood-rearing, it should be known that each colony has honey enough to last them at least two weeks ahead, never letting them get nearer out than this. When a prospect of starvation in the near future confronts a colony, they always curtail brood-rearing so as to save their stores if possible till the flowers yield honey. If there is no danger of their supply of stores giving out, they carry on brood-rearing as fast as the weather will permit.

Secrets of Bee-Keeping.—On page 259 we noticed a new claimant for public favor, who proposed to send the "Secrets of Bee-Keeping" for a "nickel and a dime" sent to his address within two miles of the office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Since then the bee-periodicals have been after him in these words. The first is from *Gleanings*:

A "FISH STORY" AND A BAIT FOR NOVICES.—For several days back, correspondents have been forwarding on to us circulars from F. Andrews, Chicago. The circular bears the stamp of a "fish story." It advertises a new hive that will prevent swarming, that will set every idle bee to work, and that will store twice as much honey as any other hive made. Mr. A. further claims that it will cost nothing to keep bees, as they feed themselves; that a single colony will net from \$25.00 to \$60.00 per season. It closes up by offering to sell a book, entitled, "Secrets of Bee-Keeping," for 15 cents.

Bro. Newman, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, of course, was prompt to find out whether there was any such individual. In his last issue he says they have made four trips to the address of Mr. Andrews, but that he was "out" each time. A woman in an adjoining room said he was there only a few minutes each day, and that he expected to make a trip to California in May. Mr. Newman cracks his editorial whip over Mr. Andrews' shoulders in his following characteristic way. He says:

"It is useless for us to caution any one, for our readers do not send 'a nickel and a dime' for any 'secrets' of bee-keeping. They know better. It is the 'novices' he is after. The circulars seem to have been sent to postmasters, and by them distributed into the 'boxes,' to catch the unwary, and many \$3.00 and 'nickels and dimes' for Mr. Andrews to go on a 'trip around the world.'"

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have the following from friend Newman:

FRIEND ROOT:—After some six special trips to Mr. Andrews' advertised place, I have got a copy of his pamphlet, and mail it to you to-day. His hive is a Mitchell, and the extractor a McDougall. In fact, the whole pamphlet is mainly a copy of McDougall's, published in Indianapolis twelve years ago. He told the person I sent that he had no hives on hand—had sold none this year, and said it would take 10 days to get one made. He is doing nothing.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

The book kindly forwarded us, as above, is a pretty fair bee-book for only 15 cents, only it does not fill the bill at all, according to the circular. The principal illustration is one used years ago by N. C. Mitchell. Mr. Andrews, however, has dug out the "N. C. Mitchell," giving the hive a botched appearance. From the back cover we learn that Mr. A. sells patent medicines, etc. The engraving of the extractor is one made for us years ago by Stillman & Co., of Cincinnati, O. The word "Novice" is got rid of by some means.

The next is from the *Bee Hive*, by E. H. Cook, of Andover, Conn.:

Some three weeks ago our postmaster handed us a leaflet circular on bees, a number of which he was distributing to people as they came for their mail. It proved to be interesting reading; here is a sample:

It costs from \$2.00 to \$4.00 a stand to start with and you can realize from \$25 to \$60 per stand, etc.

On the back a "New Improved Hive," and a book, "Secrets of Bee-Keeping," were advertised. The address was W. Madison St., Chicago. We wrote to Mr. Newman, editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, for light on this "secret" kind of bee-keeping, and the following is his reply:

We have made some six different trips to find Mr. Andrews, and only this morning (April 27) have we

got the first copy of the "Secrets of Bee-Keeping," which he advertises. It is a small pamphlet printed in the cheapest and roughest style, a re-hash of the McDougall pamphlet, published in Indianapolis in 1877. The hive is the N. C. Mitchell, and the extractor the McDougall. It is behind the times, and in character it is the "Oklahoma boomer." He could not agree to fill an order for a hive in less than ten days—had made none this season, etc. Is going to California in about ten days.

Mr. Newman is ever working for the best interests of bee-keepers, of which this is only one instance of the innumerable "skimmers" that he has exposed. Only novices and people unacquainted with bee-keeping would be caught by the circular.

A Very Bright Idea.—The Canadian Honey Producer gets off the following "joke" in its May issue, under the heading of "A Way to Get Apis Dorsata at Last:"

Some years ago Mr. D. A. Jones and others made great efforts to secure Apis Dorsata, but owing to the difficulty of transporting bees when secured, they have failed to get them to this country alive. We would suggest that the next enterprising individual take a package of Dr. Mason's egg-preservative with him, and secure not live ones, but drone and worker eggs, preserve them and ship them to America, where they might be put into strong colonies, the drone eggs first, and the fertilized egg later, and Apis Dorsata shall be ours. It is needless to add that we claim a moral right to the idea, but will sell it to any responsible party for a half interest.

The Doctor will take that "half interest," Mr. Holtermann, and "don't you forget it." He is always ready to appropriate such nice things. But how did you come to get such a brilliant idea? It entitles you to a long chalk-mark!

Hiving Swarms.—Ray Murray, of Ada, O., gives the following in *Gleanings*, as his method of hiving swarms:

When a swarm is about settled on a pear-tree, evergreen, or grapevine, I pick up my swarming-box, throw back the duck top, slip it under the swarm, and then give the limb a few small jerks. I then have about all in the cage. Next I throw back the duck top, and wait a little while, till the outside bees can hear, see and scent their little comrades in their wire cage. They will soon settle on the wires, and peep in, I suppose, to see "mother." I then pick up the swarm and pour it in front of the hive prepared for them.

In the Excitement of swarming, the bees fill themselves with honey before leaving the hive. An exchange gives these reasons for their doing it:

This is one of the wise provisions of nature. It gives them a start in their new home, and sustains them until they can get "organized" and at work once more. But this is not all, the main secret of why bees can be so easily manipulated when swarming lays right here. This is why we can shake them into baskets, and pour them out in front of the hive without their raising a disturbance in our "har!" In other words, a "full stomach" has the same effect on a bee as it does on a man—it makes 'em good natured!

Subscribers who do not receive this paper promptly, will please notify us at once.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

The Bee and Honey Show at Buffalo, N. Y., promises to be one of great interest. The *Buffalo Courier* makes these comments on it:

Not least among the many new and attractive features of the Buffalo International Fair will be the bee and honey department, under the superintendence of O. L. Hershiser, who is a practical and scientific apiarist. This industry has hitherto received a very small and unequal share of patronage from the majority of large fairs, notwithstanding the efforts of bee-men to secure a more hearty recognition. Premiums have usually been so insignificant as to be no inducement to those who would with reasonable inducement make a representative display, and the products of the apiary have usually been forced into some out-of-the-way place, in space not desirable for other purposes.

The managers of the Buffalo International Fair have taken a long step in advance, and placed the "bee and honey" department on an equal footing with other industries. They have offered a handsome sum of money in premiums, and the department will be advantageously located in the main building.

The following are the "Rules" and "Premiums" of the Honey Show:

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from their exhibit during the Fair, but may sell from a reserved supply, for which no charge will be made.

Exhibitors who sell honey, must enclose it securely in paper or cartons.

Honey exhibited or sold must be this season's crop, and all honey must be the produce of the exhibitor.

Exhibitors competing for a single premium cannot be included in a display.

Colonies of bees must be exhibited so as to be readily seen on at least two sides.

A breach of these rules will forfeit all premiums that may be awarded, and the right to exhibit the following year.

Display of comb honey, largest and most attractive.....	\$30	\$15	\$8
Display of extracted honey, largest and most attractive.....	30	15	8
Sample of comb honey, not less than 25 pounds in shape for retailing.....	10	5	3
Sample of extracted honey not less than 25 pounds, in best shape for retailing.....	10	5	3
Display of comb honey, by a lady.....	15	5	3
Display of extracted honey, by a lady.....	15	5	3
Largest collection of samples of different kinds of honey, from any source.....	15	8	
Display of beeswax, largest and most attractive.....	20	10	
Sample of beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., the produce of the exhibitor.....	8	3	
Honey-vinegar, not less than one gallon, displayed in glass.....	6	3	
Assortment of honey candies.....	6	3	
Assortment of pastry made with honey.....	10	5	
Assortment of fruits preserved in honey.....	10	5	
Colony of Italian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
Colony of Syrian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
Colony of Cyprian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
Colony of Carniolan bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
Best collection of queen-bees, not less than one dozen, in such shape as to be easily seen.....	20	10	
Collection of honey-producing plants, properly named, pressed and mounted or in bloom.....	15	8	
Display of comb foundation, both brood and surplus, made on the grounds, quality to be considered.....	20	10	
Sample foundation for brood-chamber, quality to be considered.....	10	5	
Sample foundation for surplus, quality to be considered.....	10	5	
Largest and most complete line of bee-keepers' supplies, exhibited by manufacturer, quality of workmanship to be considered, Society's large Silver Medal.....			
Best bee-hive for comb honey, Diploma.....			
Best bee-hive for extracted honey.....			
Diploma.....			
Best bee-hive for all purposes, Diploma and Medal.....			

Competent judges will carefully examine and pass upon any new and meritorious improvement or invention, and make such honorary awards as they deem just.

The superintendent of the bee and honey department, O. L. Hershiser, will furnish a premium list of the fair, and give any further information regarding the apiary department to all bee-keepers who may apply for it.

As Mr. Hershiser has induced the fair managers to make these liberal offers, we hope that the bee-keepers will give a hearty response, so that it can be shown to have been a good venture for the fair, as well as for bee-keepers.

Mr. Hershiser desires to make the following announcement to those who intend to exhibit:

Those who contemplate making exhibits in this department, should send estimates for the space they wish to occupy, at as early a date as possible. Space will be assigned in June. If application is made early, we can have all the space we can use. The bee and honey exhibit will be in the main building, where every visitor may see it.

Buffalo is a very central location for a bee and honey show for the Eastern and Middle States, and we hope that a magnificent exhibit will be made of the products of the apiary.

Such Shows are the best educators of the people that can be made. We shall have (to all present appearances) the largest crop of honey in many years, and every means should be used to create a demand for its consumption. It must be eaten by tons upon tons—a little by everybody—and still there will be enough left for cooking and manufacturing purposes!

Educate the People to Eat Honey

Recipes for Colds.—Here are some recipes where honey is an ingredient for the cure of coughs and colds. The items were clipped from some paper and sent to us by Dr. A. B. Mason. Other papers are requested to copy them for the general good. Here they are:

In the changing weather of this month a great many are troubled with a hacking cough; a cold, taken in time, can often be checked. We keep aconite solution at our house, which, by putting a few drops in a little water and taken at short intervals during the evening, will break up a cold by morning.

A correspondent writes that a heaping tea-spoonful of honey stirred into a raw egg is a very good corrective for a cough, which should be continued for nine or ten mornings.

Another very good recipe is to put ten cents' worth of balsam of fir gum into a pint of whisky; as the gum dissolves, pour off the liquid and add to two-thirds honey one-third of the liquid. Take a tea-spoonful at a dose. We have used this in cases of very bad coughs. A severe cough should never be trifled with, nor allowed to run on.

Catalogues for 1889 are on our desk from—

M. A. Williams, Berkshire, N. Y.—1 page—One-Piece Sections.

Joseph M. Hambaugh, Spring, Ills.—13 pages—Apiarian Supplies.

A SONG FOR MAY.

BY EDEN E. REXFORD.

A song for May, whose breath is sweet
With blossoms glowing at our feet;
Her voice is heard in laughing rills
That ripple down the sunny hills,
O, happy, happy May.

The robin in the cherry tree
Is blithe as any bird can be;
And bubbling from his silver throat,
His wordless songs of rapture float,
O, happy, happy May.

Above the hills the firmament
Bends down about us like a tent,
And we, O, fairy-footed May,
Are dwellers in your tents, to-day,
O, happy, happy May.

Our hearts are glad with bird and bee
For what we feel and what we see;
O, would that life and love, we say,
Might always keep its happy May,
Its happy, happy May.

—Vick's Magazine.

Best Honey Weather.—A correspondent in the *Northeastern Farmer* makes these remarks about the best weather for the secretion of nectar:

It is my opinion that the best honey seasons are when it is comparatively dry weather. Frequent showers are beneficial to the honey-producing flowers. On a very warm day when the air is filled with electricity, but scarcely a cloud overhead, by taking notice you will see the bees bringing in the honey with all possible haste. Being loaded so heavily they drop upon the platform for a little rest before entering the hive.

The hurrying to and from the hive as though there was not one moment to lose, is a pretty sure sign of a shower "making up" in the distant horizon. Flowers secrete more at such a time. But after a shower, when the sun again shines forth, and a gentle breeze has shaken the rain-drops from the flowers, the bees are again ready to start out securing their sweets, but with less appearance of nervousness.

One who is not acquainted with these "little laborers" cannot understand the intelligence they possess. It is regarded as instinct. I am inclined to think it is a fair amount of understanding.

Scientific Queen-Rearing. as practically applied; being a method by which the best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's ways. This is the title of a new book of 176 pages, by G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., which is now ready for delivery.

In this book Mr. Doolittle details the results of his experiments in rearing queen-bees for the past four or five years, and is the first to present his discoveries to the world. It is published in time for every progressive bee-keeper to test the various discoveries which it details, during the present season. Send all orders for the book to this office. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. The usual discount to dealers in lots of 10 or more.

Simmins' Non-Swarming System, and the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for one year, for \$1.25. The subscription to the *BEE JOURNAL* may begin now.

QUERIES & REPLIES.

Characteristics of Bees Transmitted by the Queen.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 632.—1. What is the difference in general characteristics between hybrid bees produced by a cross between an Italian queen and a brown German drone, and those produced by a cross between a brown German queen and an Italian drone? 2. What characteristics do you expect the queen to transmit to the workers, and in what will they resemble the drone?—Illinois.

I will let expert queen-rearers answer this.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. As they average, very little if any. 2. About equal from each parent.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. If you believe that prepotency is on the male side, you can answer your own question.—A. B. MASON.

1. I cannot say, as I think that I have only had the first-mentioned kind. They were cross, but good workers. 2. Let the "other fellow" answer this.—Mrs. L. HARRISON.

1. I have had no experience with the progeny of Italian drones and black queens. 2. I refer you to Prof. Cook.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. The bees of the first cross, in my experience, are the best honey-gatherers. Their general characteristics are nearly the same.—W. M. BARNUM.

1. There is no difference. What is the difference between a child of a white father and negro mother, and one from a negro father and white mother? 2. No possible rule can be given. Sometimes the male is prepotent; at other times the female.—A. J. COOK.

Friend "Illinois," unless some of the others know more about it than I do, you have come to the wrong place for information.—C. C. MILLER.

1. I give it up. I do not know. 2. A queen whose workers are extra honey-gatherers, is apt to have daughters whose workers are extra honey-gatherers also. The drones transmit color, and (probably) strength of wing, and power to smell.—MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

1. The progeny of an Italian queen mated with a black drone, have always seemed to be more irascible than those *vice versa*. 2. From the mother, the markings predominate; from the drone, the disposition, if any observations are correct.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. As a rule, the former are vicious, and the latter fairly gentle. 2. Exceptions will occur to any rules that may be laid down in the matter of heredity.

But the rule is, that the queens transmit to the worker progeny any peculiarity in the comb-building faculty; that is, the manner of building and capping the combs. They also transmit size, and to the queen progeny, fecundity. The drones transmit the working quality, temper, color, and size to the drone progeny, which does not appear until the second generation.—G. L. TINKER.

"Illinois" please excuse me. I have never studied along this line critically. If the bees produce much honey, and are reasonably docile, I do not inquire who their grand-parents were.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. I presume that there may be as much difference as there is between a mule by a cross between a jenny and a stallion, and one from a jack and a mare. I have heard it maintained that there is a difference, but I do not know. 2. If the queen is pure, she ought to transmit *all* the characteristics possessed by the workers of her race.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. The black drone with an Italian queen makes cross bees; while the Italian drone and black queen are more gentle. That is my experience. 2. You can place but little dependence upon what the bees will be and do, until you get them.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. Crosses between Italian queens and black drones (I do not know any thing about "brown German drones") are usually crosser, more pugnacious, and better honey-gatherers than the cross of a black queen and an Italian drone. 2. The most prominent characteristics are transmitted by the queen.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. Who can tell? There are no characteristics that I know of, by which any cross can be known. 2. Who can answer this? I confess that I cannot, in fact. Crosses are so liable to sport that no positive deductions can be made.—J. E. POND.

1. In appearance, half-pure bees (there are no hybrids) resemble the queen more than the drone. A pure Italian queen that has mated with German or black drones, will produce bees that will nearly all be more or less yellow. A black queen and Italian drone will produce mostly black bees; only a few will have yellow bands. 2. The progeny of a black queen and an Italian drone are more gentle than the opposite cross.—M. MAHIN.

1. I found, many years ago, when handling the fiery Cyprians, that the queen transmits family traits so far as general appearance is concerned with the greatest regularity; while the drone (coward as he is erroneously believed to be) transmits temperament.

Thus, the drones of a fiery race of bees, when coupled with queens of a gentle race, give fiery progeny. This answers the second part of the query, also.—G. W. DEMAREE.

It depends upon circumstances and conditions—there is no rule to judge by. Generally the latter cross are much more docile.—THE EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROOD-REARING.

The Proper Temperature Inside of the Brood-Nest.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

As the season for brood-rearing is at hand, something regarding the degrees of heat maintained inside of the cluster of bees which are rearing brood, may not be amiss; especially as I see, by what I read, that but few have a correct idea of what warmth the bees keep the larvae, eggs, etc., during the time when they are rearing their young.

While Nature has so ordained that a good colony of bees can form a "living hive," as it were, so as to generate heat enough for brood-rearing inside of a crust or wall of living bees, still, in early spring weather, the capacity of a hive to retain warmth, the same coming in close contact with the bees, has much to do with prolific brood-rearing, and the getting of our bees in time for the harvest. The more heat we can retain in the hive, the more honey we can save; for all are aware that the fuel which the bees have to "burn," so as to raise the temperature of the cluster to where they desire it, is honey.

Again, the more fuel (honey) the bees burn, the quicker their life wears away, for it takes an effort even on the part of the bee, to keep the furnace (the bee) filled with fuel as fast as it is consumed. Hence we see the important bearing that a good, warm hive has in advancing our interests in early spring weather.

Why do I say in early spring weather? Because, that at this season of the year, the temperature outside of the hive is very much lower than that which is required by the bees to rear brood. If, as I saw in print not long ago, bees could rear brood with a temperature of only 55° to 60°, then there would not be so much need of a warm hive; for we have many spring days wherein the mercury goes as high, and even higher than that. If those figures were cor-

rect, then our bees could rear brood in April and May, here at the North, to good advantage, as they now do in July and August.

Again, I see that where the temperature inside of the hive reaches from 73° to 84°, the bees ventilate the hive, by setting apart a certain number of bees to fan at the entrance, in order that a higher temperature than 84° shall never be reached, as that is the highest temperature bearable by the brood. If this were true, then what would the bees do when the mercury stood about the "nineties" for days in succession, as we frequently have it, even in this locality? Would it be possible for them, by fanning the air, to give a less degree of heat than that very air contained?

Once more: I notice that some of our most practical bee-keepers say that we should not have the temperature of the lamp-nursery much above 85°; for if we do, the queens which we are trying to hatch in the same, will be killed; for that is about the temperature at which the bees keep their brood and queen-cells, when they have their own way. A very few allow that a temperature of 90° may be maintained, and yet have the queens hatch all right. Having a desire to know of this matter myself, I began to experiment as follows:

I procured a self-registering thermometer, and after placing it near the fire till it showed 125° of heat, the register was set, when it was carefully wrapped in a warmed woolen-cloth, and immediately placed in a medium colony, as nearly the middle of the brood-nest as I could guess at the center. This was on a very cool day, the latter part of May, on the night of which water was frozen so as to form ice nearly as thick as window-glass, I selecting such a time purposely.

The next day, at two o'clock, it had warmed up enough so that the bees were flying, when I took out the thermometer, and found that the coldest point reached in the brood-nest during that cold night was 92°. After this I tried the same experiment several times on both strong and very weak colonies, although at no time did it freeze as hard as at that time; in fact, I do not know that the freezing-point was reached outside the hive during any of the other experiments, yet in no colony that was rearing brood did the mercury register less than 92°; while some of the strongest colonies gave 95° as the lowest temperature inside of their brood-nest.

Being satisfied that 92° was the lowest point consistent with rapid brood-rearing, I next went about finding what was the highest point the bees allowed in their hive, when the

mercury was playing about the "nineties." Accordingly, I placed the thermometer in a very strong colony, early one morning, when the day gave promise of being a very warm one, the temperature at this time being 78° in the shade. At two o'clock that day, the mercury in the open air was at 91°, while later on there was scarcely a hive in the yard but what the front was covered with bees "hanging out." At about sun-down, the thermometer was lifted from the hive, when I found that the highest point reached was 98° during that extremely hot day. With several other experiments tried along this line, I was not able to secure quite as high a temperature as that again, although one other time it was within less than one-half of a degree of 98°.

In this way I found that to rear brood successfully, the temperature of the hive must reach a point somewhere between 92° and 98°; and if this was the case, why should I not keep my lamp-nursery between those temperatures, if I desired to hatch queen-cells perfectly.

I am well aware that sealed brood, or nearly mature queen-cells, will bear a lower temperature than will larvae, but that does not decide but what such would be better off could they have the same temperature which they enjoy in the hive. From the foregoing, I think that it will be apparent to all, that there is great advantage in helping the bees all we can in early spring, to maintain as warm a temperature as possible inside of the hive. This can be done to the best advantage by keeping the hive as tight as possible at the top, and contracting the same to suit the size of the colony occupying it.

Borodino, N. Y.

FOUL BROOD.

An Experience with this Disease—Fastening Foundation.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY JOHN H. MANCHESTER.

I commenced bee-keeping about nine years ago, with one colony of black bees in a box-hive, which I transferred to a movable-frame hive, and Italianized them. They increased until I had 12 colonies, when I bought 2 colonies for \$14.00. They had the foul brood, but not knowing it, I went on and exchanged frames, and gave the disease to the whole apiary.

I then began to cure them, and succeeded. I put them into a box and left them 24 hours, and then hived them on one frame of hatching brood and honey; this was taken from healthy colonies, and the rest of the hive filled with foundation. I extracted

the honey and melted up the wax, burnt the frames, and steamed the hives. There have been no signs of foul brood since in my apiary.

I also treated some bees for one of my neighbors in the same way. He boiled the honey, and fed it back to his bees, and they had the foul brood the next year.

I have at present 43 colonies of bees, all in good condition. I prepared them for winter by packing them on the summer stands. My bees are in double-walled hives. Bees in this town have wintered nicely.

Fastening Foundation.

A good deal has been written about fastening foundation in sections, and so I will give my way of doing it:

Take a board 3 feet long, and 6 inches wide; to one side of this fasten 4 pieces, just half as thick as the boxes, and cut these blocks so that they will just fit inside of sections. Fasten these on the first piece of board about 8 inches apart; now place the board a little slanting, put the sections over these blocks, on the foundation, and place them in the section; have some melted wax in a basin, which is to be kept warm by placing it over a lamp. Have a small brush, and with one hand hold the foundation down to the top of the section, and with the other hand draw the brushful of melted wax along the lower edge of the section, and fasten all four of the edges before removing any of them, so that the wax can cool. When taking the section off, place them right side up. I think that if bee-keepers will try this, they will be satisfied with the plan.

Preble, N. Y.

QUEEN-CELLS.

When to Destroy Queen-Cells to Prevent Swarming.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY EUGENE SECOR.

Good evening, Deacon Smith, what makes you look so smiling? Has Aunt Miranda taken the sweepstakes' prize for the best ten pounds of dairy butter at the International Dairy Fair? Or has her Plymouth Rock chickens hatched out thirteen to the dozen, without an incubator?

"Narry one. I'll tell you, neighbor, what makes me feel so good-natured to-night. When a fellow meets another who ought to know a good deal the most, and fellow number one finds out that fellow number two has to come to fellow number one to get the alphabet of what he ought to be graduated in, it makes fellow number one feel as

though he was of some use in the world, after all.

"It's queer that some folks go through this vale of tears with their eyes shut. As I was goin' along the road this mornin', farmer So-and-So hailed me, and wanted to know when was the best time to cut out queen-cells to keep the pesky bees from swarmin'. I thought he was trying to git some joke on me, and I told him the best time was when he found the bees buildin' cells. But soon I found out that he was in dead earnest.

"He thought the bees built the queen-cells in the spring, when they hadn't anything else to do. That was about the first of May, when the bees in these parts thought about as much of swarmin' as my two-year-old granddaughter does of gettin' married. Now, you know this man has about fifty hives of bees, and folks think what he don't know about 'em aint worth larnin'. But he don't take any bee-paper, and he hasn't any bee-book, and he lives too fur from you to borrow the way I have done. Some of his hives are half full of drone-comb. He never uses a smoker, and I reckon he don't see the inside of many hives but empty ones. But he is gettin' more enterprizin'. He wanted to stop swarmin'. And he thought if he could git me to go through and cut out the queen-cells before corn-plantin', it would be a wonderful savin' of labor.

"I told him that instead of bees being the wisest critters, they were the most cranky, hand-to-mouth animals I ever see. They never do nothin' because there's any reason for it, but because they don't know any better. They build queen-cells one day, and may be tear them down the next. They raise and feed a million drones when perhaps they don't need any. They stick their hives from top to bottom with bee-glue, when you have wintered them in the cellar for fifty years. They will nurse a worker-bee that lays drone-eggs, and kill the queen you try to give 'em.

"They will sting the hand that feeds 'em, just as quick as they will the fellow that robs 'em. They will leave the best hive on the farm to take up with some little hollow tree in the woods, where they are sure to freeze to death before spring. They are just as likely to swarm a few days before frost, if buckwheat gives any honey, as they are in basswood time. They are like some young folks that get love-struck, they will set up house-keepin' without any meal in the barrel, and a hard winter comin' on.

"After I had delivered myself after this fashion, all Mr. So-and-So said was, 'Well, I swan!'"

Forest City, Iowa.

SCHNEIDER'S ALBINOS.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY M. R. CULLISON, M. D.

Mine wife she vend, dot uder day,
By neighbor Schneider's house
Ter see hees bees, and now she say
Mine bees are nix cooms ouse.

She dell me Schneider's bees are vite
Und yaller—like der gold;
Dhey vill nod shting, nor dry ter fite
Vhen by der vings der hold.

Hees hives—can leeft der dop ride off,
Dose bees dhey come nod oud.
Dhey makes der combs weigh yust er bound,
Und minds vhat der about.

Und, Hans, dot Schneider vas er vitch!
I can nod undershtand—
Hees wife she said, for sure 'tis drue,
He shwarms dose bees by hand!

Und books—he's more as I can dell;
He shting 'em on der shelf,
Und say no mans can do so vell
Vhat reads 'em nod heeself.

Und babers,—dhree er voek, I vow!
Reads just about der bees.
He say dod bees-ness is bud now
Sure in ids A B C's.

Und seex,—eight dousand bounds he sell
Vrom seexdy shtands—Shpring cound,
Made by dose vite and yaller bees
Vhat fly vor miles around.

Und hee's er kind or dwist machine
Vhat jumps dod honey kwick
Ride oud der combs! Mine hed got schwim
Dod honey bounce so shlick.

Now, all dose dhings,—und more as dot,
Mine wife just dalk er shting—
Aboud dose bees vhat Schneider's got,
Dod vorks more as dhey shting.

I say, "Katrina, hold dod moudt;
I dakes nod vor der cute
Vhat cranky bee-mans say aboudt
Dhere bees more as der trute.

"Do'nd I kept bees nigh vordy year!
Vhile Schneider less as dhree!
Mine voddler keep bees all hees life!
Knows Schneider more as me?

"Und dose book-larnin—vhat ish dot!
Yust voolling dime away;
Vhile I der hives rub mid der leaves
Vhat made der shwarms to shtay.

"Und all dose mans dod babers rides
Vhat comes dhree dimes er voek,
Sure bades dod book,—und vools vhat bides
Makes fat dod peeg man's cheek.

"Und as ter shwarmin' bees by hand—
I laft mine sides ter crack.
He make dose vite and yaller bees
Mid bowder on der back."

Und dod high-fangle dwist machine—
A sausage grinder shlick!
I vonder how dod Schneider vool
Katrine on dod so kwick.

I grind mine honey vonce mid dod,
Und squeeze der vax like vice!
(I nod led Kitty found dod oud,
She keeps no secred nice).

Und vor dod bee as vill nod shting
Dhere's von, doo dhings, or dhree;
He vas er dhroner, he vas er king,
Or else no good vas he.

Und vor dose hive der dops come off,
I nail mine on ter shtay.
Und vor dose combs vhat weighs er bound—
Shades ov Munchausen's day!

Und seex,—eight dousand bounds ter sell
Vun year ov seexdy shtands!
Der vorld nod ead so much. Vor sure
He weigh dod mid hees hands.

Bud more as all I laft ad vhat
Katrina sez ter me—
Dod none vas ever half so blind
As him vhat don't can see!
Adel, Iowa.

BEE-STINGS.

Treating the Wounds—Bees and
Bloom, etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY REV. J. D. GEHRING.

My apiary cast the first swarm of the season on April 28. It was a large one, and very cross—owing, I think, to scarcity of honey.

The best precaution against bee-stings is, I think, cool and deliberate movements, a veil to protect the face, much patience, and pluck enough to "grin and bear" what stings cannot be avoided. I am often much amused when I hear and read of the various remedies and cures for bee-stings; for all of them, to say the very least, are very unhandy for a busy man. The idea of my running to the house, leaving an open hive behind me, to get an application of soda water or some such thing! Who, when he is in the midst of an interesting job, which requires both hands, both eyes, and all the attention of the mind, can stop to doctor a bee-sting?

The nearest to a success for stings that I have yet tried, is tincture of *Ledum palustre*. I used to carry a little vial of it in my vest-pocket, and apply a few drops to a bad sting; but I soon found even that too unhandy. As a remedy for the pain, it is pretty nearly a success.

For a very bad case of stinging, such as I had two years ago when a swarm of Italians got after me when I tried to hive them, and stung me on the neck, throat and head, I used the homœopathic antidote—"Apis Mel No. 3," internally, in drop doses in water; four or five doses, from one to two hours apart. I think this remedy, used intelligently and promptly, will always prevent serious results; and even death in the worst cases.

The Irishman said: "A man can get used to 'most everything that befalls him, if it lasts long enough—and that's the reason one can never get used to hangin'." With a bee-keeper, "stingin'" lasts long enough so that, in course of time, he gets used to it. It is so in my case. Bee-stings cause me very little pain, and generally no inconvenience, except when I allow them to "jag" me in or near the eye. I need my eyesight as much as my wits, in the apiary; and hence I believe in being "green" enough to wear a veil when circumstances require one.

I have never had so many drones in my apiary as this spring. I thought I had control of that part of the business by having excluded drone comb, and by cutting off the heads of unhatched

drones "in due time;" but they have somehow got ahead of me. I would like to catch about 5,000 of them, if I could. I thought to have only pure Italian drones. But a neighbor of mine has about 50 hives of blacks and hybrids, and takes no thought of drones. So I have concluded to give up the battle for the time being, for an apiary of pure yellow bees. My young queens stand a very poor chance this season. The air, on warm, sunny days, is full of black drones.

Bees and Fruit-Bloom.

In regard to bees and fruit-pollen, I would like to say this: Bees have, no doubt, much to do with the fertilization of fruit-bloom; but I cannot believe that success or failure depends altogether upon bees, or other insects. Of course when it rains, or is too cool for bees to work, the pollen of the fruit-blossoms is not carried from flower to flower, and mixed, as it is when the weather is just right. But the fact is, if it all depended upon the work of the various insects, we would never see much fruit, "rain or shine;" for, when the blossoms are wet, and the weather damp, the pollen is damp also, and, hence, the wind cannot waft it about. This, more than the work of the honey-bee, accounts for the scarcity of fruit when blooming occurs during damp and rainy weather.

Moving Bees—White Clover.

Last year I moved my bees five times—once by rail, and four times by wagon. I did not lose one colony, though they were moved on a common truck-wagon, over a rough, stony road, and taken by freight to Kansas, when they were very heavy with honey. Of course the much moving did not do them any good; but I mention it to show that moving, like anything else in bee-manipulation, can be done successfully and safely, if done in the right way.

I have 20 colonies and 4 new swarms. All came through the winter nicely. They had brood in March, and plenty of drones in April.

White clover promises a rich honey harvest, if it does not rain too much! It is just coming into bloom here, but, as yet, it contains no nectar. The weather is too cool, and I fear the rains will be too frequent for an abundant yield from white clover here in Douglass county, Kans. I consider it rather unfortunate, than otherwise, that white clover comes into bloom so early, before the sun gives heat enough to secrete nectar in the flowers. June is, no doubt, the best time in this latitude.

Lawrence, Kans., May 12, 1889.

WINTERING.

Maple Sugar for Bees—Pear-Bloom Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY O. L. HERSHISER.

Bees have wintered better in this locality than for several years past. All colonies that had half a chance have come through in fine condition. My observation has been, that colonies deeply covered with snow-drifts, and those well shaded, have wintered the best, and are more vigorous now than those that have been exposed to sunlight. I contemplate taking a few colonies to some well sheltered place in the woods to pass the next winter, by way of experiment.

Feeding Maple Sugar to Bees.

There are many good ways of feeding bees, some adapted to one season of the year, and other methods to other seasons. Having occasion to feed a few colonies this spring, I tried maple sugar, and though I do not say that it is the best food, and the best way of feeding, I am confident that it is good, and the best I have tried. It is as follows:

Take a thin cake of the desired amount of sugar, raise the cloth covering the bees, and place the cake over the cluster. It is but a moment's work, and practically no heat is lost. The bees will store it slowly, and thus stimulate the queen to lay. Enough may be given at one time to last the season during which it is desired to feed. Maple sugar can be bought in quantity in the Buffalo markets for from 7 to 9 cents per pound. No objection can be urged against maple sugar on the score of economy.

Honey from Pear-Bloom, etc.

The spring was favorable for brood-rearing up to April 26, after which followed a week of cold, rainy weather, during which the bees consumed much honey in feeding young bees. A few of the colonies starved during this week of inclement weather, but now, how great the change! Bees are working with as much vigor as I ever saw them in the best honey-flow. Pear and hard-maple trees began blooming on May 7, in this locality, and from this source some of my strongest colonies are storing several pounds of honey per day, while the weakest are making more than a living.

I never saw honey so plentiful in pear bloom. It glistens like dew-drops, as has been often observed in basswood bloom, and is very white and of a delicate flavor. The flow of nectar from pear bloom is constant. The con-

tented hum of the bee is heard in the pear orchards from sunrise to sunset. Apple trees will bloom in a few days.

Before the week of cold weather, referred to before, a few of the strongest colonies began preparations for swarming. One colony had a queen-cell with a larva ready to cap, and several hundred capped drones. The drones are now on the wing, but the bees postponed the swarming, and destroyed the young queen-larva.

Big Tree Corners, N. Y., May 9, 1889.

LANGSTROTH

On "The Hive and Honey-Bee," as Revised by Dadants.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. W. DEMAREE.

I have had in my possession this great contribution to modern bee-keeping for two months or more, and notwithstanding I have been more than usually pressed for time, owing to business matters, etc., I have not neglected to examine with some thoroughness this fascinating work on bee-culture.

"The Hive and Honey-Bee," by Rev. L. L. Langstroth, is a pioneer work in modern bee-keeping, and has done more for the cause than all else besides; and now to have it thoroughly revised and brought up to the front, cannot fail to give a new impetus to practical bee-culture.

It would be impracticable for me to undertake to more than mention a few features of the revised work, and these must be of a practical nature.

Contraction, Patent-Hives, etc.

The majority of the bee-keeping fraternity are of an enthusiastic temperament, and therefore prone to extremes. Brood-chamber contraction, patent bee-hives, and a multiplicity of bee-gear have been carried beyond healthy limits, and the conservative stand taken by the reviewers of this standard work, on these subjects, is timely, and backed up by practical experience.

On page 173, the revisers "caution" beginners against being trapped by "patent hives." It required some sacrifice and moral courage to speak out on this subject just now, no doubt, but we honor the man, or men, who have principles and dare to maintain them. Who knows how much hard-earned money and vexatious disappointment will be saved to beginners in bee-culture, by this timely warning; as the voice of warning in this direction has been smothered and drowned

out for a time by the clammers of the "patent-right man."

The revisers take a proper view of the "contraction system." We want a system that will give the best possible yield of surplus honey, and at the same time leave the bees in a normal condition. Extravagant contraction can never meet these desirable ends.

Feeding Bees.

What is said in this new book on "feeding bees," is sound and practical. There is nothing better and more economical than good sealed honey for winter stores, or for spring feeding. Sugar feeding should only be resorted to when it becomes necessary on account of scarcity of honey.

Queen-Excluding Honey-Boards.

I was much pleased to see what these practical authors had to say about the use of the "slat honey-board." This implement has been well spoken of by many practical apiarists; and while I believed that much of the praise bestowed on the "break-joint principle" applied to honey-boards, had its origin in a desire to please the inventor, I was slow to pass upon its usefulness till I had tested it in every sort of season, and under all circumstances wherein a honey-board might be useful.

With me the slat honey-board is an unnecessary appendage. In a good season it is stuck fast to the tops of the brood-frames in a most provoking way, while it does not prevent the queen from going into the upper story; and when she does go above, she will sometimes settle down into busy life in the upper story, entirely abandoning the brood-nest proper. I have met with this provoking state of things in several cases.

The break-joint honey-board is a fussy arrangement, and is a real impediment in the way of the bees, and there should be very many good points about its use to over-balance its many faults.

The perforated-zinc queen-excluders I have found very useful to keep the queens out of the extracting-cases, as I believe that the very best article of honey cannot be taken with the extractor, from combs containing unsealed brood; for the reason that such combs usually contain more or less thin nectar in close proximity to the brood, which, when mixed with the thoroughly evaporated honey, acts as a ferment to the whole lot of honey with which it is mixed.

The chapter on comb foundation is exceedingly interesting, both historically and in a practical way. But I must close this line of thought with the thought, what a book is this before me!

Christiansburg, Ky.

BOX-ELDER.

A Tree that Yields Pollen very Plentifully.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY WM. L. DREW.

On page 295, Mrs. L. Harrison recommends the box-elder (*Negundo aceroides*) as a tree valuable both for pollen and honey. Now, while it may be unsafe to positively say that the box-elder, or almost any other plant, yields no honey, yet I do not regard its value in that direction of any consequence.

The flowers of this tree are dioecious, that is, the pollen-producing flowers are on one tree, while the fertile flowers, or those which produce seed, are on another tree. On this latter tree, where we would expect to find the nectar, if any were produced, I have never seen a bee at work. On the other hand, bees work in great numbers on the honey-producing tree, but from examination of the flowers, and careful observation of the bees at work, I feel quite positive that no nectar at all is obtained.

I would not undervalue this tree, however. Besides being a native here in Iowa, it is widely cultivated for shade and blooms, and produces an abundance of pollen at a time when pollen is of great value—much more than honey, in fact. The flowers opened this year about April 15.

There is no other single plant that I know of from which the bees gather so much pollen, as from the box-elder; but it must be remembered that only a part of the trees, the staminate, are of any value. The flowers are beautifully adapted for fertilization by the wind, and probably its fertilization is seldom accomplished through any other agency. Here, at least, is a plant upon which bees work in large numbers, and the plant receives no benefit therefrom.

Iowa City, Iowa.

WISCONSIN.

A Great Honey-Producing State—Early Swarming.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY W. A. HODGE.

I am of the opinion that Wisconsin will in due time become one of the leading States in the production of bees and honey, at least that portion of the State bordering on the great Mississippi Valley, as the river bottoms average about four miles wide the entire length of the State, and are usually one vast ocean of flowers of almost all

kinds, from July until November. The honey-bee can be seen gathering sweets from these bottoms fully a month after all flowers are killed on the highlands; and also in the spring-time (March and April) the honey-bee is usually found gathering a goodly amount of pollen and honey from the soft maple and willow, of which there is a great abundance.

So, taking the foregoing advantages, together with upland forage, such as the clovers and fruit-blossoms of several kinds, we, or at least some of us Wisconsin bee-keepers, are beginning to see that poor, cold, Wisconsin has something in store for us, not to be enjoyed by every one living on the broad and boundless plains.

Some Early Swarms.

Now, as to early swarming: William Valliant, living two miles from me, on the river, on April 30 had a natural swarm of bees that were all right, and are doing nicely. On the tenth day from that time, the second swarm came out all right, and it is doing well also. Who is ahead of this? I have kept bees in Wisconsin for 25 years, and never heard of bees swarming naturally in April; if any Wisconsin man has, I should like to hear of it. Our bees are rushing the season here.

Victory, Wis., May 13, 1889.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889. Time and Place of Meeting.
Dec. 4, 6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.
K. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX.

Bees are Booming.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., on May 10, 1889, writes:

I did my first extracting to-day. I looked to see if the colonies were ready for the supers, and found that in one day some of them had filled everything nearly full of honey, and were capping it over, and building pieces of comb wherever there was a chance; I had to extract to give the queens room. There is "worlds" of fruit-bloom, and the bees are booming. It is so very dry that the white clover will be materially injured in a few days, if it does not rain.

P. S.—May 11.—We had a splendid rain last night, and everybody and everything looks happy.

Susquehanna Co. Convention.

—H. M. Seeley, Harford, Pa., Secretary of the Association, sends the following report:

The Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association met at the Tarbel House, in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889. President E. B. Smith called the meeting to order, then the usual routine of business was attended to, after which was held the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, E. B. Smith; Vice-President, A. O. Warren; Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. Seeley. Various subjects pertaining to bee-culture were then discussed, and, taken altogether, it was very interesting, as well as an instructive one, being thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Abundance of White Clover.

—J. T. Wilson, Little Hickman, Ky., on May 13, 1889, says:

We are having copious showers now, which will give us an abundance of white clover; the ground is already white with it in places.

Early Pollen from Maples.—J.

A. Williamson, Lake Station, Ind., writes:

I send a sample flower of what I call a "pollen-tree," because the bees gather pollen from it. Perhaps it has a different name, but I never have read of a tree of this kind, that the bees gather pollen from so early in the spring. They begin to work on it as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and it lasts till willows commence to bloom, making 5 or 6 weeks of blooming. The pollen is of a bright-yellow color. The tree is a rapid grower; the first year it makes a straight growth of 4 to 6 feet, and finally reaches the height of 50 or 60 feet. It is an ornament as well as a shade tree; its bark is of a drab or light grey color, and its tassels are from 1 to 2 feet in length.

[It is one of the maples, all of which yield pollen very early in the spring.—Ed.]

Bee-Keeping in England.—Mr.

Henry Neve, Warbleton, Sussex, England, on May 1, 1889, writes:

The last year here in England has been a most disastrous one to bees and bee-keepers; many thousand colonies have died from starvation and other causes, but principally occupants of straw hives. Very few colonies gathered sufficient during the past sum-

mer to carry them through the winter—some districts are entirely depopulated. The bees here are, as a rule, all wintered out-of-doors, cellaring of bees being unknown. Our spring is backward; the last week we have had a higher temperature, with much rain, so that the bees have not been able to do much. Here in the South, we have at the present time, blooming willows, dandelions, furze, and small fruit trees, which the bees are working on freely when the weather permits; no need for artificial pollen in my apiary in early spring—I suppose I have enough furze within half a mile, in full bloom, to supply 200 colonies with pollen. We are hoping for a better season this year; our sections, etc., are ready, for they are just as they were put on the hives last year, and taken off in the same condition. The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is a welcome visitor.

Hives Crowded with Honey.

—James McNeill, Hudson, N. Y., on May 13, 1889, writes:

Bees have had a splendid time on apple-bloom. It was cold and rainy during cherry-bloom, so they got in only two days' work on that. But we have had real hot weather during apple-bloom, with the mercury up in the nineties some days, and before we knew it our bees, which were on seven frames, were crowded with honey. We had to "fly around" pretty lively to give them more room. The hot weather is bringing vegetation forward with a rush. The season is at least two weeks in advance of the average, and I never had my bees in such uniformly good condition at this time of the year. They will be in splendid condition for the harvest, which, of course, will depend altogether upon the weather.

Wintered Only One Colony.—

W. H. Rowe, Bridgeport, Ind., on May 13, 1889, writes:

I have had very bad luck this spring. I left 8 colonies of my bees on the summer stands last fall, packed in leaves, as I thought in good condition, but I am sorry to say that during my absence from home, the bees starved, and out of 8 colonies I have only one left, and only saved that by chance. My bees stored no honey last fall, and I did not get a pound from them last year; but I think that we will have a good season this year, as clover looks well now, and is blooming some already. I started two years ago with 2 colonies, and did well until the past winter. The BEE JOURNAL is a welcome visitor, and I could not do without it.

Combs of Diseased Colonies.—

Chas. D. Barber, Stockton, N. Y., on May 10, 1889, says:

The bees in this locality, as a general thing, wintered pretty well, but some bee-keepers lost nearly all they had. My loss was 8 colonies out of 11. All had plenty of honey, but they had the diarrhea, and one was queenless. Are the combs of these diseased colonies good to put other bees on again? The clover looks well, and the outlook for honey is very good.

[Yes; it will be quite safe to give the combs mentioned to the bees; they will clean out the dead bees, and use them without detriment—and will do it much better and cheaper than you can do it.—Ed.]

Good Season Expected.—Jas.

T. Fennel, Venice, Ills., on May 13, 1889, says:

White clover has been in bloom for about 12 or 13 days here—plenty of bloom, but the bees have not been working on it. They have been working on a yellow flower; but we had a rain yesterday, and I think they will go to work on white clover now. Bees wintered nicely, and I expect a good season this year. We have not had a good season here since 1886.

Working in the Sections.—Mr.

Edward Margileth, Mt. Carroll, Ills., on May 10, 1889, says:

I put 53 colonies of bees into the cellar on Nov. 26, 1888, and took them out on March 15, 1889, without the loss of one colony. All are in good condition, and have plenty of honey. They carried in the first pollen March 17. At present the bees are working in the sections. The outlook for honey is very promising. White clover is now heading out.

Mineral Wax.—John C. Swaner,

of Salt Lake City, Utah, writes as follows:

On page 259 is an item with comments, pertaining to ozocerite, or mineral wax. Utah has deposits of such a mineral, but as far as can be ascertained, they are not as yet very extensive. A company has been incorporated with the intention of mining it, but as nearly as can be ascertained, there has been only one carload put on the market. It can as yet only be found in one location (so I am informed), and that in not very large quantities. I examined some samples

in the Chamber of Commerce building in this city, but I could not get any, or I should have sent a sample to the office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. The article that I saw was as black as coal, and had a dull appearance. I am informed that it can be bleached white. It might be a fair substitute for beeswax in some instances, but I do not think that there need be any uneasiness on the part of bee-keepers, on account of it. The foregoing are all the points that I have been able to get in regard to it.

Good Prospect for Honey.—

Orrin Maker, Westfield, Ind., writes :

On May 11 I attended the county bee-meeting, and all reported their bees in good condition. The loss through the winter was heavy—not less than 25 per cent. The prospect is good for a honey crop.

The White Clover, etc.—

Lionel Brokaw, Summer Hill, Ills., on May 13, 1889, says :

White clover looks promising, and is beginning to bloom. We had a nice rain to-day, which was needed very much.

Swarming Early, etc.—

Caspar Capser, St. Joseph, Minn., on May 4, 1889, says :

I wintered 32 colonies of bees in the cellar, the past winter. Last year I had 2,300 pounds of honey, mostly in one-pound sections. I lost no bees in wintering, and every colony is strong enough to cast a swarm this month. I had the first swarm on May 2, which is earlier than any I have yet heard of ; it is doing well.

Bee-keeping in Alabama.—

B. Toney, Padgett, Ala., on May 11, 1889, writes :

My bees are all doing well now. We have had one of the most backward springs for bees for several years. The peach-bloom was plentiful, but it secreted very little honey. The apple-bloom was scarce, and also secreted but little honey ; and this failure caused the bees to consume all of their winter stores, and for a few days it seemed that we would have to feed to keep them increasing. But the first of this week the poplar opened, together with the white clover, and ever since then it has been a constant roar. The bees are now storing honey as rapidly as they did last year, and our prospects now are very fine. My bees are in

care of a first-class hand (Mr. Hall), who is constantly busy preparing and putting on sections for surplus honey, as the bees have commenced to work in them. The present outlook in northeast Alabama is favorable.

Poplar and White Clover.—

T. M. Edwards, Knoxville, Tenn., on May 13, 1889, says :

My 150 colonies of bees are now booming, and all are in fine condition. I took off comb honey all last week. I have one swarm that was hived April 17, that has filled 56 one-pound sections already. The poplar and white clover are fine, and the former is at its best ; it never fails to give a good yield of honey. We are having quite a drouth at this time, and would be very glad to have rain.

Backward Spring—Gathering Honey.—

Miss Helen Betten, Goodells, Mich., on May 13, 1889, writes :

In May, 1888, I bought 2 colonies of bees in box-hives, and placed them in the yard. In June and July I had 3 swarms from the 2 colonies, and the latter part of July I transferred the 2 old colonies to the Armstrong reversible hive, and used the T super. I secured 24 pounds of comb honey, and 12 pounds of extracted. In October I doubled two of the weakest colonies, leaving me 4 to winter, which was done successfully. I packed the bees for winter on Nov. 1, 1888, and I did not touch them until the last of March ; when I opened the hives, I found them all well stocked with bees, brood and young bees, and they are gathering honey from fruit-bloom. I expect to have some swarms soon. We have had a backward spring, but the weather is warm and pleasant, and the bees are making good use of it.

Ruined by Paris Green.—

John G. Smith, Barry, Ills., on May 15, 1889, writes :

The past winter was very mild in this locality, and bees have wintered well generally. I never had my bees in better condition up to within two weeks ago—in fact I was too much elated over the prospect of harvesting the largest prospective crop of spring honey that I ever saw ; white clover never looked finer, or promised a greater yield of nectar, than it does at this time ; but alas ! the apple-bloom proved a "death-warrant" to millions of bees in this immediate neighborhood. One of my neighbors, owning an orchard of about 100 acres of apple

trees, sprayed the trees with Paris green dissolved in water, just as the trees were in full bloom ; and, lo, our bees got the full benefit. The result is, that about ten or twelve bee-keepers have been totally ruined, as far as getting a spring crop of honey is concerned. The young bees of the colonies that had never been out to the fields, came out of their hives by the thousands, and went hopping all over the grounds ; the larvæ in all stages of growth, both drone and worker, were thrown out of the hives by the (I suppose) well bees. Yesterday I examined 4 colonies of the poisoned bees belonging to Mr. Charles Dodge, and I could not find any queen or freshly-laid eggs. I do not know whether the queens are all killed by the poison, or not. Truly, the path of the bee-keeper is a hard one.

Bees at Work Early.—

S. D. Haskin, Waterville, Minn., on May 13, 1889, says :

Are my bees ahead this time ? On the first day of this month I had a fertilized this-year's queen laying freely ; and yesterday (May 12) I had a large swarm of bees, which I hived.

Prospects for Honey are Very Favorable.—

Adolph Ott, Geneseo, Ills., on May 6, 1889, writes :

The weather is fine, and we had a nice shower last night. I have 10 colonies of bees, which are in good trim, and 4 of them are already working in the surplus sections. I am 37 years old, and have been with bees for 37 years, never being away from them. Father always had from 5 to 40 colonies, but never got any good out of them. I have had bees for myself for the last 14 years, but only commenced making a study of them about 4 years ago. I have them in such a shape now that I can handle them, and I find it pays. I wintered my bees in the barn, where I have a place so warm that it won't freeze in the severest of weather. I never lost any when wintered in the barn. The last two years were bad ones for bees in this part of the State ; but this spring everything looks favorable for a large honey crop.

The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec., Brantford, Ont., Canada.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Business Notices.

Your Full Address, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

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Give a Copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

If you Lose Money by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

Paper Boxes—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

Preserve Your Papers for future reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one **FREE**, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

Please write American Bee Journal on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

Honey.—We have for sale a quantity of Extracted Honey in kegs holding about 220 pounds each, which we are selling, free on board the cars, at 8 cents per pound for Amber and 9 cents per pound for White.

In order to pay you for getting new subscribers to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with \$1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a premium.

A Home Market for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

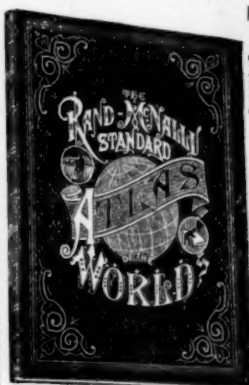
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We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

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Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50.... 1 40
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Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00.... 1 75
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Send Us the Names of bee-keepers in your neighborhood who should take and read the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and we will send them a sample copy. In this way we may obtain many regular subscribers, for thousands have never seen a copy, or even know of its existence. This is one way to help the cause along.

Triple Lense Magnifiers have been so often called for that we have concluded to keep them in stock for our subscribers to inspect bees, insects, etc. See page 212.

Price, by mail, 80 cts.; or the BEE JOURNAL one year, and the Magnifier, for \$1.50.

Alfalfa Clover.—For cultivation of this honey-plant, see page 245, of 1888.—We supply the seed at the following prices:—Per lb., 22c.; per peck, \$3.00; per half-bushel, \$5.50; per bushel of 60 lb., \$10.00. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per pound for bag and postage.

Clover Seeds.—We are selling *Alsike Clover Seed* at the following prices: \$8.00 per bushel; \$2.25 per peck; 25 cents per lb. *White Clover Seed*: \$10.00 per bushel; \$2.75 per peck; 30 cents per lb. *Melilot or Sweet Clover Seed*: \$6.00 per bushel; \$1.75 per peck; 20 cents per lb.—by express or freight.

Yucca Brushes, for removing bees from the combs, are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

Pure Phenol for Foul Brood.—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in *Cheshire's* pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mallable, it must go by express.



A high-toned Monthly Magazine for the
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Published at \$1.50 a Year,

will be clubbed with the American Bee Journal and both mailed to any address in the United States and Canada, one year, for \$2.00. This low rate will be extended to all those who have already paid for the Bee Journal for 1889. To such the Illustrated Home Journal will be sent one year for \$1.00 extra. See page 269.

Trial subscriptions will be taken 3 months for 40 cents each; or it will be clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$2.00 for both. Agents, who are working for premiums, may take "trial subscriptions," and count 4 as one yearly subscriber. One sample copy sent free to subscribers of the BEE JOURNAL, upon application. That will tell you all about the "Premiums" offered for getting up clubs, and "Cash Prizes" for the largest clubs sent in before Sept. 30, 1889. "Good pay for good work" is our motto.

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Press and Personal Opinions.

Never did the advent of a magazine for the family touch such a responsive chord, or receive such a hearty welcome.

What the Other Periodicals Say of it:

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The *Bee Hive* says: "The contents of the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL are varied and well chosen for instruction and amusement. 'One Hundred Years a Nation,' by the Editor, is an able tribute to our Nation's progress. Stories, current items, etc., follow—among which is an interesting sketch of Washington's Monument."

Personal Opinions Concerning it.

Mrs. L. Harrison, of Peoria, Ill., records her opinion in this language: "Many sample copies of various publications find their way to our desk, and soon are nestling in the wastebasket; but when the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL came, bearing the name of that well-known firm (Thomas G. Newman & Son), it met a very different reception. It was read and re-read, and its contents well noted, and then loaned to a neighbor. We wish it success, and predict for it a glorious future."

W. M. Barnum, of Angelica, N. Y., writes as follows: "The ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL unexpectedly (but welcome) found its way to our sanctum recently. It is a beautiful and intensely interesting Journal—well worthy of Publisher Newman's zeal. May it prove a success!"

J. M. Shuck, of Des Moines, Iowa, records his opinion thus: "The Illustrated Home Journal is a gem of the first water—appreciated as soon as seen."

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 BEESWAX.—20@22c.
 Mar. 27. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Market is bare of comb, except some small lots of buckwheat which is selling at from 10@12c. No buckwheat extracted. Cuba and San Domingo extracted, 67@70c. per gallon.
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 Apr. 23. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

CINCINNATI.

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 Mar. 21. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

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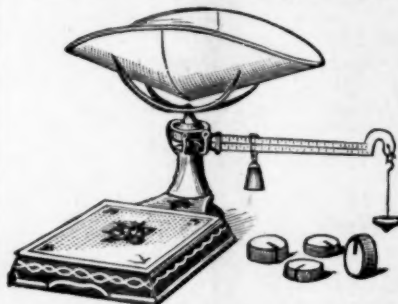
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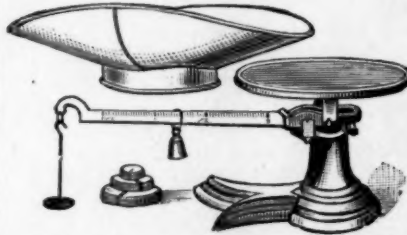
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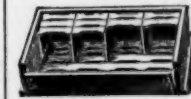
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